SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1984.

Advertising Rates. DAILY AND SUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50 according to classification.
WEELV, 50 cents a line, no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 76 cents to \$2.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Feb. 23, 1884, scan; 146.437 Furrday ... 126.156 Friday ... 126.675 -storday ... 126.033; Weekly ...

Total for the week ...

The Old Ticket.

The New Age, a sterling Democratic jour nal of Tunkhannock, comes out firmly for the Old Ticket, and prints the portraits of Mr. TILDEN and Mr. HENDRICKS just as they appeared about twenty years ago, when life

bloomed fair and courage shone screne. But, alas, these twenty years have done their work, and the men who looked the very ideal of vigorous candidates then, do not come to the front with the same energy and glory any more. It is indeed a pity that the hands upon the dial's face cannot be turned back, and that the force of youth cannot be revived and restored.

What a commotion it would make in this country if the Old Ticket could indeed be set up once again for true men to vote for!

New York Candidates.

The National Conventions of both parties having been called, it becomes the duty of all those patriotic citizens who wish to be candidates, to set their houses in order and see what support they can obtain among the delegations of their respective parties.

The Empire State contributes its full quote to the list this year, although the Democrats who are prepared to be President are comparatively much more numerous than usual. Among the Republicans the only New York aspirant, so far as we are aware, is Gon. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, while on the other side the squad includes the manly form of Governor CLEVELAND, erect and honest, with a slight tendency to obesity; the burly and muscular figure of the Hon. Ros-WELL P. FLOWER, shrewd, able, and munificent; the gray and intellectual head of the Hon. WALDO HUTCHINS of Westchester, a veteran of learning and resources; and the graceful and thoughtful humanitarian

individuality of the Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT. It is a notable array. All of them do eredit to the State, and either of them would make an intelligent and patriotic President. But they cannot all be nominated; indeed, they cannot all have the majority of the New York delegation; and what they should now do is to go to work in earnest and get, each for himself, all the delegates that circumstances may allow.

As a regular thing, no man can be nominated by either party who is not warmly supported by the delegation from the State where he lives. No matter how brilliant the talents, how distinguished the patriotism, or how extraordinary the public services of a statesman, he cannot drawthis great prize in the political lottery unless he is backed by all the zeal and determination

of his own State. Look after the delegates, gentlemen, look after the delegates! Meanwhile THE SUS booming none and shining with affectionate and equal fervor upon all, will report all the efforts that you and your friends may put forth, and will be ready and carnest to do its level best for that one among you who suc ceeds in obtaining the nomination.

Religion All the More Necessary.

In the course of a paper on "Religious Retrospect and Prospect," published in the Popular Science Monthly, Mr. HERBERT SPENCER makes this very pregnant remark for an explanation which has a securing feasibility, it substitutes an explanation which, energing us back only a certain distance, there heaves us in presence of the avowedly inexplicable."

That is a very clear and compact statement of a great truth. If we throw away the theological explanation of the mystery of man's being and destiny, there is none other to seek or be found. We give up the problem as insolvable by the human mind, and the mystery becomes more profound and more baffling and more distressing.

The fashionable agnosticism is simply a confession of inability to solve the great enigma of existence. It says we do not know and cannot find the key, and therefore it is useless to hunt for it.

But the human mind is so constituted that it can never give up the quest. If the reason is baffled the imagination insists on coming in to carry forward the exploration.

Accordingly, instead of supplanting religion, science is making religion all the more necessary as a relief and a refuge from the torture of futile attempts to soive with the reason what the reason cannot grasp. Men may not care so much for theological dogma but they will cherish religious sentiment the more carefully. They will not be content to live like the beasts that perish, without aspiration and without hunger for spiritual food, and they will not be able to do so.

Cardinal Newman on Inspiration.

That distinguished Roman Catholic theo logian, Cardinal NEWMAN, has lately given to the world, in the pages of the Nineteenth Century, an exposition of his views respecting the inspiration of the Sacred Scriptures Very properly, he takes pains to say that he speaks only for himself, and that no one else is responsible for his utterances; but it is none the less safe to assume that his opinion on the subject is that of the most intelligent and best instructed Roman Catholies. The immediate occasion of his writing was some remarks by Monsieur ERNEST RUNAN, but he also seems to have had in mind the controversies excited in Scotland by the Rev. W. ROBERTSON SMITH, and in this country by the Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON.

The broad principle laid down by the Cardinal is that the Scriptures are inspired, not as to every word and thing in them, but only as to the revelation of divine truth which they contain, and that Gop is their author only in the sense of being their inspirer and originator. Moreover, nothing but their teachings as to matters of faith and moral conduct is binding upon the conscience, while what they say about matters of fact may, except and until the Church has authoritatively spoken on any particular point, or except and so far as it concerns faith and

morals, be treated as it intrinsically deserves. For example, a good Roman Catholic is not, at present, bound to believe that the Pentateuch was not compiled from preexisting documents, with additions by a later hand than that of Moses; nor that the Psalms were composed by the persons to them. Daily additions are made to their

whom they are ascribed; nor that the prophecy of DANIEL, again, was the work of DANIEL, and Ecclesiastes that of SOLOMON. It is no sin either to say that the chronological errors in St. MATTHEW'S Gospel are errors, nor to assert that St. Luke tells the truth when he says that he made up his narrative from various traditions. The most plous and learned men, the Cardinal points out, have not hesitated to recognize these peculiarities in the Scriptures, and to admit, besides, that their original text has suffered slight changes and corruptions. All that is required is faith in a supernatural guidance of their human authors in their work, whether was original compasition or merely compiation, and a submission to the doctrinal eachings either clearly enunciated by them, or expounded by the Church.

This view of the matter, it would seem, does not differ greatly from that advocated by Mr. SMITH and Mr. NEWFON, and it is rather remarkable that the Protestant opponents of these gentlemen should be outdone in liberality by a dignitary of an ecclesiastical body which Protestants so generally regard as supremely intolerant. H the Church of Rome may safely allow its members to criticise the chronology, the history, and the science of the Scriptures, surely our American Episcopalians might do the same.

England Moves Too Late.

There may be something galling, but there should be nothing surprising, to the enviable authors of England's Soudan policy in the surrender of Tokar before the force tardily despatched to Snakim and Trinkitat could march to its relief. The Khedive had in his service but few native officers endowed with the unflinehing courage of TEWFIK Bey, and the British Government, which abandoned Sinkat to massacre, has only itself to blame if the garrisons and inhabitants of other beleaguered towns put but little trust in England and snatch at any terms of capitulation proffered that seem likely to save their lives.

A detailed report is as yet wanting, but it appears that the soldiers and residents who supported the Governor of the place in his determination to surrender were not harmed by the rebels, whereas there is reason to fear that the portion of the garrison which refused to yield and made a sortie from the town, in the hope of reaching Trinkitat, has been surrounded and cut down. It is far more probable that the Egyptian commanders of Kassala and Dongola, as well as of every other post not under the immediate influence of Gen. Gondon, will follow the example of the Governor of Tokar, than that they will try to imitate the desperate resistance offered by Tewfik Bey. But if Kassala should be occupied by the revolted Bedouins, who are acting under the direct orders of Osman Dioma or in concert with him, and if Dongola should be taken by the forces under the immediate control of the False Prophet, how are the garrisons of Khartoum and Sennaar, whose deliverance was the main object of Gen. Gordon's mission, to be withdrawn in safety?

We infer from the invitation said to have

been forwarded from Khartoum to Osman DIGMA (but which Admiral Hewert has not unnaturally shrunk from presenting), that Gen. Gordon recognizes the logic of the situation created by his respectful recognition of EL MAHDI, and designs to follow up that strange performance by proclaiming the successful rebel in the eastern Soudan Sultan of Sinkat, Tokar, and such other strongholds as the conqueror of BAKER Pasha may signify a wish for. From Gondon's point of view, indeed, it is evident that the presence of the British force lately collected at Sunkim is quite superfluous, except for the modest purpose of retaining a harbor which may prove of some convenience to British trade in the Red Sea. His own programme, according to the pleasing assurances telegraphed to the British taxpayers, is to pacify the Soudan without firing a shot, and the process recommended is to disburse with adgment a moderate sum in sterling money. to bestow the official sanction of the British nation on the traffic in slaves, and to pro-"Those who think that scheme is dissipating religious beliefs and sentiments seem unaware that whatever of mystery is taken from the old interpretation is added to the new. Or, rather, we may say that transference from a British officer. His theory is, apparently, that through measures of such matchless gentleness and magnanimity a species of millennium will presently dawn in the Soudan, wherein the Bedouin lion and the Egyptian lamb will lie down together, and the rescued garrison of Khartoum shall pursue unmolested the road to Cairo under a safe conduct from its soft-hearted enemies,

> humaniturian statesmen might complacently describe as a guard of honor. It would probably be well for the readers of the idvilie despatches reciting the proceedings of Gen. Gordon at Khartoum, to reserve their judgment till the outcome of his extraordinary operations is made known; until, in other words, the scope and purport of his proclamations, concessions, and disbursements are made the subject of rigorous inquiry in the House of Commons.

and, perhaps, provided by them with what

The Infant Industries of the Far West.

The rapid exhaustion of the public lands fit for agriculture in the States lying west of the Missouri River, has given rise to a very serious question in that region as well as in the adjacent States eastward. Heretofore the young men who were raised on the farms of the Mississippi Valley States, have been provided, as the homestead became crowded, with a team of horses and a wagon and have started westward. These men have created new States. They have opened hundreds of thousands of farms. They have married and raised familles Their oldest boys are now of the age when they desire to start in life for themselves. The homestead has again become crowded. The questions the fathers of these young men ask are, "Where shall my boys go What shall they do to carn a living?" Daily these questions press more and more imperatively for an answer. The land lying vest of them is within the Arid Belt.

The manufacturing industry of the country lying west of the Missouri River is in its very infancy. There are no mills or furnaces that offer remunerative employnent to the young men who are crowded off the farms, or who have been bred in the agricultural towns. They cannot emigrate to the west, because that land is arid. North, south, and east of them all the land is occupied.

All intelligent men who have travelled in ertain of the Western States where there is no established manufacturing industry, have noticed the large number of young men who stand idly about the streets of the towns, or gather around the pool and poker tables in the squalid saloons with which all those towns are cursed. There is no work for these young men to engage in. They have grown up in enforced idleness. They threaten to secome dangerous members of society. Intellectually they are bright. They have courage. Already they begin to chafe at their condition. They look longingly on the land of their neighbors who live in the Indian Territory. The future looks dark to

ranks by the young men who have rowded away from the farms.

In the East, where manufacturing is firmly established, these men would be promptly absorbed into the army engaged in the productive industries. They would become valuable members of society. Recently it seem ed probable that in the near future when the farmers of the strictly agricultural States had become more prosperous, as they would have done under the existing condition of affairs, and had accumulated property woollen and cotton mills would be erected and various other industries established, But the capital that might have sought investment in the creation of new industries in the far Western States has been frightened.

The thinking men living in the agricultural region beyond the Missouri River confidently looked forward to the time when the manufacturing industry of their country would be developed. As the clip of wool from their flocks increased year by year, they were greatly encouraged. They knew that that staple could be manufactured into cloth on the banks of any of the rivers whose waters were idly flowing through their fields. The erection of woollen mills in the near future was talked of whenever men gathered together. They generously expended money in attempting to establish the sorghum sugar industry, and in some instances their efforts in this direction met with success. Not only did they hope to make money out of the business, but they also hoped to furnish employment to their sons and the sons of their neighbors. The subject of heavy transportation charges as affording an additional protective tariff to the products of newly established industries in the West was thoroughly discussed. That they were barred by nature from engaging in the production of iron and steel was understood by all men living there. But they had created some remunerative manufacturing industries, and they believed that other industries, if properly fostered by a protective tariff, supplemented by transportation charges over many hundreds of miles of railroads on the products of Eastern mills, would surely be created. This was hopefully looked forward to as a solution of the questions anxious parents asked as to the disposition

to be made of their sons. The Western Congressmen of Democratic faith ask the party to believe that the solid Republican States of Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa can be carried for the Democratic party on a Tariff for Revenue Only platform, when the salvation of the youth of that region depends on the establishment of local manufacturing industries. These Congressmen ask the Democrats living on the Atlantic scaboard to believe that the people of Nebraska and Kansas will vote for a reduction of the tariff, a reduction which would in stantly kill the young sorghum sugar industry of those States, and under which their infant woollen manufactures would speedily die. Their statements are hardly eredible. The Western people are not fools.

Other McDonalds.

We learn now that the Mr. McDonald reently on a visit to Washington was not, as t was reported, the Hon. Joseph E. McDon-ALD of Indiana, candidate for the Democrate nomination for President. It was some other Mr. McDonald, one not absolutely identified, but supposed to have been one MIKE McDonald, a Democratic boss of Chiengo, and no connection of the now distin-

guished rival of Mr. HENDRICKS. We have not heard that Mr. MIKE McDox ALD was subjected to the slightest inconve nience from being mistaken for Mr. McDox-ALD of Indiana. He was not accosted by bunco men, a recent experience of his namesake. He met with no ambushed creditor He wasn't even pestered by political strikers who assured him that he would get the Democratic nomination provided that they were empowered to put the finishing touches to his canvass. The confusion of the two Mr McDonalds amounted to nothing in the end. and seems to have been regarded with entire indifference by Mr. JOSEPH E. McDonald

and his admirers. Still McDonald is not at all an unusual name. Nearly three hundred citizens of New York city alone are named McDonald. ve no record of Donalds in Indiana, but probably no town in the United States of ten thousand inhabitants but has some members of the McDon-ALD family within its limits. Besides that, the rural districts, and also the woods, are said to be full of McDonalds. We suggest to promoters of the canvass for making the Hon. JOSEPH E. McDonald the next Democratic candidate, that they should take greater pains in keeping their candidate distinguished from all other possible candidates who chance to have the same name. What a mortification it would be for them, at the moment when they were about to grasp the prize, if, through some trifling carolessness on their part, some other candidate should be enabled to slip in and get the nomination through being also named McDonath It would be a contemptible trick, but, at the same time, while they are about it, the advocates of the genuine McDonald should guard against it.

Good Friday as a Legal Holiday.

We observe that the State Senate has passed Mr. Daggerr's bill to make Good Friday a legal holiday. It seems to us very doubtful, however, whether there is any extensive demand for the enactment of such a measure, and its expediency may well be questioned.

We would not lay a straw in the way of the most devout observance of the day which millions of Christians look upon as the anniversary of the crucifixion of the Saviour. But every duty and office of religion that the day suggests may be performed just as freely and readily now as it could be if Good Friday were made a legal holiday. The change would affect the worldly-minded more than the religious. Religious people would do just as they have always been accustomed to do on Good Friday, while other people would make the day one of pleasure seeking instead of business.

This is not desirable. Even assuming that another legal holiday in addition to those we now have would be a good thing, which is doubtful, it ought not to be a day of sad and painful associations. Good Friday is the most sombre of religious anniversaries. If business were suspended it would be impossible to prevent a resort to amusements on the part of those who were not disposed to piety, and we should have a public holiday always productive of a sense of discord by reason of the difference between its actual observance and our ideas of the manner in which such a day should be observed, if commemorated at all.

A consideration of secondary importance, but one not to be disregarded, relates to the distribution of our legal holidays. We do not need another in the season wherein Good Friday occurs. We have the first of January, the twenty-second of February, and the thirtieth of May. WASHINGTON'S Birthday and Decoration Day are less than one hundred days apart, while a much longer period elapses between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving Day, the next real holiday it railed by intrusting them to a negative man. A pos-

which follows it. We do not count election day, for that is a day of hard work. If we are to have a new holiday, it should be inserted between the Fourth of July and the

last Thursday in November. The Hon. CABL SCHUBZ told the wise Young Republicans at Brooklyn that "the Republican party is apt to succeed when it deserves success." If this aphorism were true, how many elections would the Republican party have suceeded in carrying in the last sixteen years The proper form of the aphorism applicable to the case would seem to be this: "The Republican party is apt to succeed when its campaign fund is large enough." Are Donsey and his soap so soon forgotton?

One of the witnesses in the Copiah county investigation, a mill agent at Wesson, is said have been disposed to be friendly with Mr. HOAR. The Massachusetts Senator went down to New Orleans to have a good time, and it is gratifying to be assured that people are disposed to be friendly to him. He has a happy faculty of making enemies, and has used it a

great deal. If the mill agent was disposed to be friendly, however, he took a rather curious way of showing his friendliness. He said that he never discharges the employees in his mills for voting the Republican ticket. This remark must have been regarded by Mr. Hoan as very unfriendly and insulting. It is a poke in the ribs of Massachusetts Republicanism. It has been said that Republican mill owners in that State do discharge employees who fail to vote the

A bill introduced into Congress provides for stopping henceforth the coining of the trade dollar, and the three-cent nickel. This would be a good beginning, and then a clearance of as many more needless or worse than needless coins could be made from the lists now authorized at the mints. Few other countries have a coinage so badly needing revision, with the special view of weeding out the nominations that have been established by the whims of theorists.

Vengeance on the vanquished has long seen a familiar sequence of Hayti's civil wars, and the insurrection which has just been suppressed seems to form no exception to the rule. President Salomon signalized a recent visit to Jéremie, one of the three ports which declared for the insurgents, by having several prominent officials court martialled and shot. Some partisans of Bazelats seem to have been despatched, according to the accounts, without even the formality of a military trial. The victims no doubt knew the price of failure in a rebellion which was at best a desperate scheme of exiles to overturn the Government in order put themselves in power, Still, Salomon can afford to show elemency. His friends claim that there is far less butchery of captives than after former unsuccessful revolts, and this may be true, while leaving ground for im-

That venerable saurian, Col. JIM MAPLEon, gave a performance out West for the benefit of the sufferers from the floods. So did his hated rival, Mr. H. E. Abbey. Mapleson charged nineteen hundred dollars for expenses, ABBEY eighty dollars, and there is a great dea of unpleasantness in consequence. It does not show a generous spirit to take these insidious advantages of Col. Jim. ABBEY's practice of paying his singers and his chorus and his fiddlers and failing to settle up his benefit perormances in his own favor shows him to be r man of narrow views and devoid of the first principles which should animate a true impresario.

The witness who suggested to the Senate committee of Navigators yesterday that the choice lay between backwoods mariners and ward politicians for regulators of this harbor seems to have fallen into a confusion of terms Why not between ward mariners and backwoods politicians? Or, in the interests of exactness, say between backwoods politicians and ward politicians. If the proposition is stated merely in this way, no sensible man will be long in choosing the ward politicians. The city of New York, with all its wards upon its head, is really more interested in its own harbor than the backwoods are.

Col. BURNABY explains that now that Tokar is taken, three courses are open to England; he should have added that while England is deliberating which of these three to take, OSMAN DIGMA may perhaps dispose of the quandary by capturing another garrison.

The Uncless Steel Cruisers.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The special order for Monday in the United States Senate is Mr. Hale's bill for the construction of more steel vessels. Meanwhile the Lambon Engineer continues its warnings upon those already begun. Here is a late utterance from that quarte

ready begin. Here is a late utterance from that quarter about the engines and boilers of the Chicago.

They are purely experimental, and if they succeed they will also be purely exceptional and all the experience which has been be purely in this country must go for nothing. Why experimental engines and boilers, contonined aikle by English and American engineers, should be put into the Chicago is a puzzle to itality assessments and boilers, contonined aikle by English and American engineers, should be put into the Chicago is a puzzle to it had it seems a puzzle to it had with the engines and boilers, is allowed to have a sent at the engines and boilers, is allowed to have a sent at the engines and boilers, is allowed to have a sent at the chiral and it is a supply the machinery in question. It is, to say the least unitual for any member of such a Rogart to recommend the adoption, we shall not say of his own designs, but the giving of a large contract to humself or the firm to which he belongs. They manage some things, however, in the United States as they are managed nowhere else.

If Congress orders inner steel vessels without inquiry into the objections raised by reputable authority into

into the objections raised by reputable authority into those already in process of building it at least canno complain that it was ignorant of these objections.

WASHINGTON Feb. 23 -The bill for increas-

Washington, Feb. 23.—The bill for increasing the pension of Sally Mallory, the widow of a flavolutionary soldier, to SiO a mouth, which came up in the sensia the other day, caused a great outflow of historic reminiscence. The wrinten report on the subject mentioned that Benajah Mallory, her husband, "was under Harrison at Lundy's Lane." A descendant of Old Tippecanoc, who was present on the floor of the Senata, must have been somewhat astonished to learn that his ancestor fought at Lundy's Lane, and the author of the committee's report acknowledged that to the somewhat as ommittee's report acknowledged that Foott was the name to put in place of Harrison However, when Mr. Van Wyck declared that Sally Mal-

ory " is looking at us with her bowed form and her lusreleas eyes, and, stretching out her famished and skinns hands, she asks a pittance for her support," the Senate voted by a large majority for the bill.

Mr. Holman and the Old Ticket. From the New York Times.

Mr. Holman said in conversation that he ought the majority of the delegates would be in favo f the old ticket as the strongest that could be placed in he field. "Should," he said, "his physical condition rove equal to the strain, and he will consent to serve, ir. Tilden will undoubtedly receive the nomination.

"Do you think the old licket could be elected ?"
"It could," was the prompt reply. "It would, beyond doubt, be the strongest ticket that could be placed in Will the place of meeting have any effect upon the

noice of the Convention !"
"Not in the least," said Mr. Holman. "There is a traition hanging about St. Louis in favor of the old ticket, but that does not signify anything. Wherever the Con vention is held, Tilden will get the nomination if he wil

The Spots on the Son.

From the Harvard Lampson An Atom and a Molecule were taking a drive seafternoon in the penumbra of the Kosmos. "Are ou going to the Terrestrial Ball this evening!" inquired the Atom of his pretty companion. No." requied the latter, shyly, I am not expected. Is your name down on the material list." No." solded the Molecule, "it is only down on the Nihil list." Then I must conclude." sighed the disappointed Atom, "that I shall not mee on at the Small and Early Hypodermic Injections! An steroid who was sitting on the railing of Sheptician as her passed, east a doubt upon them. The result was has their motor effected an escapement, and kicking ver the traces of the Azote period blew up. They were brown across the theory of Assymptotes into the great exempl, where they died. This teaches us how to ac-

int for the spots on the sun Is the Buston Herald for Holman !

From the Boston Heretal, Fro. 22

The President should be a man who would a sensiting in particular, and do it with a vim. The owers and duties of the Executive office, and the operationalise which it affords for advancing the cause of pure politics and good government, should not be neuTHE QUESTION IN THE SOUDAN.

How Gordon Destroyed the Slave Trade Under Khedtve Ismael, and How, Under Queen Victoria, he is to Restore it.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The newspapers of New York. THE SUN included. published this morning a portion of the procamation issued by Gen. Gordon to the inhabitants of the Soudan on his recent arrival at Khartoum as the representative of the Government of Great Britain, and, nominally, as representative of the Khedive, Tewfik, though we all know that he does not at all represent the Khediye. The extract from Gen. Gordon's proclamation is as follows: I desire to restore your happiness, and so I have decided n permit stave traffic. Every one having domestic ser may consider them his property and dispose of them. Every one having domestic servants

Now mark well the above, as part of a procla-

mation made by Gen, Gordon on his arrival there, fresh from conference with and instructions from the humane and Christian Government of England. Then go back just ten years and mark what

happened then. On the 21st day of February, 1874, Col. Gordon left Cairo to proceed to the Soudan to take charge of the Egyptian Provinces of the Equator. In those days Egypt and its dependencies were firmly ruled by the Khediye Ismail, whom the English newspapers never weary in calling tyrant and oppressor when they desire to excuse their intervention In Egypt. This kingly ruler, Ismail, had invited Col.

Gordon into his service, and appointed him Governor of the Provinces of the Equator. with a view to establishing, under a firm and honest hand, rogular and just government in that remote region which had recently been under the command of Sir Samuel Baker. The latter had returned thence in September, 1873. I have the best of reasons for believing that the following formed part of Col. Gordon's lowing formed part of Col. Gordon's written instructions, signed by the hand of the Khedive Ismail, and which Col. Gordon carried with him when ten years ago to-day he left Cairo as an Egyptian official, to assume the government confided to him.

I give the extract in the language in which it

was written and delivered to Col. Gordon: Mossitue to Colosit. An inmient de voire depart nur les provinces dont jevous ai coube le gouvernement, le desfre appeler voire nettenno d'une inmière prins par tentiere aux les points dont je voire ai éga entretent. La prevince que voire altez organiser et doministre est in pays peu comm. Jusqu'ille prier s'entre et in pays peu comm. Jusqu'ille prier derrier sent et la destruction de l'ivoire consointement avec cui d'insaient et ranc de l'ivoire consointement avec cui d'insaient et ranc de l'ivoire consointement avec cui d'insaient consistait a stabile des comptoirs; a ventretenir des hommes armés, et à y faire avec les tribus convenuntes des changes forces.

Mon gouvernement demis deis nombre l'années et

Carlos de ces chainsements et acheter leurs compo-lication de ces chefs quitta le pays; mais d'autres, l'en partie de ces chefs quitta le piont se livrer au trade de l'entre de la composition de la composition de la cesta de la composition de la

qui, insqu'alors, n'avatent recomm aucine foi.
C'est cet esta de choses qui m'a amene naurellement
a s'aparer le gouvernement de ces provinces de celui du
Khartonu, a leur donner une administration propre, et a
decider le monopole des schanges.
C'est, en effet le seul imven efficace, le seul possible
pour faits cesser un trafic qu'i s'est fait jusqu' a present
a tritu arme, qui s'est excrec comme le brigandage et
de la martine, qui s'est excrec comme le brigandage et
de la martine de la commencement. Colonel, est de
veller stratement à l'application de ce principe, car se
vons le repete pour le commencement c'est la seul
moyen de mettre fin au trafic barbare qui s'exerçait
jusqu' a prisent. Les inditudes de brigandage une fois
petuses, le commerce libre pourras exercer sans danger.
Je ponse que vois devez, accepter les services et util
sant propres ceux qui consentent a abandonner leur
inter selon leur caracter est ales travux auxquas its
sont propres ceux qui consentent a abandonner leur
inter at a vois faire leir soumission: mais vous devez
poursuivre et appliquer foute la rigieur des lois mittures a funs ceux qui, d'une, mantere diverte ou detournes, continueralent leur al men fraite et ne compecux, al remission in merce.
The deviction control convert en
vois, il remission in merce.
The deviction of the entire de la consente qui les hommes, parce qu'ils sint d'une
combendre qu'il les hommes, parce qu'ils sint d'une
conjour differente, ne constituent pas une marchandise
et que la vie et la liberie sont choses sacres.

TREMELATION. COLONIA. At the moment of your departure for the provinces whose government I have confided to your care. I desire to call your attention in a special manner o those points on which I have already conversed wit

The provinces you are about to organize and administer is a country as yet little known. Up to recent times it has been worked by alventurers for their own advan-tage, who there joined the trade in vivry to the trade in slaves. As you are aware, their mode of proceeding conisted in founding trading stations, in occupying these stations with armed men, and then carrying on trade by

here provinces were incorporated among those of the lovernorship General of the Soudan, with a view to put an end to illicit and inhuman trade, to indomnify the chiefs of these establishments and purchase their trading posts

Some of these people left the country; but others up der a formal obligation not to engage in the slave trade, asked and obtained from my Government the authority trade there under the surveillance of the Khartouin authorities and under certain conditions.

the communications were difficult, and over bands of first magnitude stars visible in this latitude are above men who up to that time had recognized no law This state of things has naturally led me to separate the government of these provinces from that of Khar um, to give them a local administration, and to decide

on a Government monopoly of trade there.
In fact, this is the only efficacious, the only possible means of causing the cassation of this traffic, which, up o the present time, has gone on by armed force which has been conducted as a robbery-the only way to break up old-time habits

Your first work, then Colonel, is to watch strictly over the application of this principle, for I again repeat to you, it is the only means of putting an end to the barbarous traffic which has been going on up to the present

I think that you should accept the services of such as onsent to abandon their trade and make their submis sion to you, and make use of their according to their character and the work for which they may be fit; but you should pursue and apply all the rigor of military law to such as in any manuer, whether open or evasive, may continue their old traffic and shall not shando their old habits of brigantiage. Such, Colonel, should receive from you neither remission nor mercy.

Everybody there must be made to understand that

men, simply because they are of a different color, are not to be considered as merchandise, and that human life and liberty are sacred things.

Such were the instructions given by the Mos lem Khedive Ismail ten years ago to Col. Gordon when he sent him to the Provinces of the Equator. Col. Gordon, as an honorable officer, on deavored to carry out these instructions, and in carrying them out he received the applause of the whole civilized world. The world gave him credit for not only doing the work of civilizer, but for having initiated it. It is easy

to see from the above who initiated it.

Now, Gen. Gordon (the Khedive Ismail gave him the rank of General for carrying out vigcrously his above quoted orders) has again gone to the Soudan after receiving his powers and orders from the humane British Govern ment, and he is no doubt carrying out his orders as faithfully as before. It may be doubted, however, if his faithful execution of orders which make him declare that tens of thousands of human beings, because they are of a different color, are merchandise, by order of Queen Victoria, will bring him as much applause from the civilized world as did the carrying out of the Khedive Ismail's order that human beings are not merchandise.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant. CHABLES P. STONE, Lieutenant-General.

FLUSHING, L. I., Feb. 22. Changes in the Navy.

WASHINGTON. Fob. 23.—Commodors Upshur, now commanding the New York Navy Yard, will probably success Rear Admiral Hughes in command of the Pacific station on the retirement of the latter next month. Commodors Wells, commanding the Portsmouth S. M. Navy Yard will probably seems. mouth. Commodore Wells, commanding the Porta-mouth, N. H. Navy Yard, will probably succeed Rear admiral cooper commanding the North Atlantic sta-tion on the retirement of the latter in July. The com-mandants of the navy yards have been directed to re-duce the force under the civil establishment of the rards to the lowest working limit by the middle of March because of the decrease of business at the yards.

A Lawyer's View of Watterson's Bill. ATLANTA, Feb. 23.—Congressman W. J. Ham-

and, now here, speaking of Henry Watterson's idea of toppyighting naws, said: There is no warrant in the constitution for it. The grant in the Constitution for it. The grant in the Constitution is for his encouragement of science and set, and the benefit in the encourage of the constitution of the

Mr. New's Successor.

Washington, Fab. 23.—It is understood that J. B. Butter, appointment clerk of the Treasury Department, will be promoted to the office of Assistant Secretary, vacated by John C. New

HALLOO, HALLOO!

An Indiana Attack Upon the Mon. Joseph E. McDonnid.

From the Cincinnati Engi INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14 .- A number of Democratic newspapers in Indiana are not only desitute of enthusiasm for the candidacy of the Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, but openly manifest a disposition to combat his nomination. When it is remembered that the whole force of the party organization for the last six months has centred upon this distinguished citizen, and the attitude of Mr. Hendricks, which, if not one of indifference, is certainly innocent of inerference with the formation of opinion, is there not something remarkable in the condition of our politics? Politicians have with earnestness and an adroitness that cannot be impugued, endeavored to manufacture a sentiment that would sottle upon Mr. McDonaid as the choice of Indiana, but thus far it has proved abortive. At this advanced day, notwithstand-ing the skilled labor expended, as a Presiden-tial boom it is stale, flat, and unprofitable. His reception, when he came forward to address the editors recently convened in his interest was Remote, unfriendly, melancholy, slow,

the boom it is stale, flat, and unprofitable. His reception, when he came forward to address the oditors recently convened in his interest was

Remote, unfriendly, melanchely, slow.

Why is this? Simply because the suspicion exists that Mr. McDonald, strong as he is said to be beyond the borier, is ally wanting in the clements necessary to successful leadership, and that in this State he could not attract an electoral majority. What reasonable grounds are there for doubting his poincy? He has been associated with no triumph or conspicuous achievement; he never has carried the State, and after a term in the United States Sounte, to which his deciron was wholly due to 'Indiana's favorite son,' he was denied the endorsement of a compilmentary vote, something unprecedented in the history of legislators whose services were satisfactory. That the honor shown Gov. Gray at the expense of Mr. McDonald was in obedience to a saddon impulse, and a result of thoughtlessness on the part of the General Assembly, as stated by the last-named gentleman's friends, is not true. It was a work that had commanded majoriment to one than a reproof to the other, though knowing ones insist that if the General Assembly had been Democratic Gov. Gray and not Joseph E. McDonald would have been chosen to the Senate. The truth of the matter is that some of the legislators were elected in opposition to McDonald's return. The fact that he was not in political harmony with the electoral majority of Indiana, that fully 1900 Democratis were arrayed against him on the question of finance, that in the Senate he had suffered Morton to trample the Democratic party beneath his feet, promising, but through coercion, inability or indifference, never replying; and the further fact that Gray, of the two publiclests was several hundred votes the strong-er, was all cannussed in the Democratic party when he had a majority of the period is found to be evelopardic. No principle of reform attachos to his mame as to that of Mr. Hondricks, and Mr. Septendia of the

of his party no Democrat was genius for mathematics believes. JAP TURPEN.

Four of the worlds that together with the earth, are lighted, warmed, and governed by the sun, can now be seen at the same time in the evening aky enustappears in the west flong before twilight ends, so bright that no one can fail to recognize her. In a line stratching up the eastern slope of the beaveneare Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars. Saturn being highest and Mars bring But the surveillance of the Khartoum authorities could be only feebly exercised in those remote countries, where ing up the rear. At the same time the majority of the which our sun would be simost invisible, Rigel, con-cealed in whose flashing white rays the telescope reveals a little star of the purest bine; Beteigense, which glows in a good glass like a flery topuz; Procyon, whose stag-gering motions have shown to the eye of science the existence of a dark star close to the bright one, although no telescope has ever yet caught a gleam of revealing light from it; Aldebaran, the rose hued star that marks

light from it; Aldebaran, the rose hued star that marks the eye of Taurus; Capelia, as white as a diamond, and several others less brilliant.

A practised eye quickly distinguishes the planets be-fore named from these stars, but when a telescope is used the similarity of appearance which sometimes puzzles the observer with the naked eye at once van ishes. The stars remain only points of dazzling light, even with the highest powers, while the planets lose their resemblance to stars and sline in the telescope, even with low magnifying powers, like little moons. Venus now resembles the moon when near first quar-

er. Saturn appears as a round globe, surrounded by broad flat ring. Jupiter presents his great oval face, streaked and spotted like a lastlequin, while his four moons circle around him, their motion being easily per-ceptible during a single evening. Mars shows the glittering snow fields around his poles, and the outlines o his continents and seas, covered@conctimes by clouds. his continents and seas, covered sometimes by clouds.

A few years ago there was an extraordinary convulaion on Juniter, whose effects were shown by the sudden appearance upon the planet of a flery red spot which

appearance upon the planet of a flery red spot which covered an area equal to the whole surface of the earth. Lately this spot has almost completely faded from view, but other singular spots have made their appearance, and the surface of the equatorial regions of the planet seems to have undergone a singular shifting toward its south pole. It is most interesting to watch these giganic convulsions of Jupiter, for it is evident that in that planet we behold a globe which is now undergoing some of the variable state. of the vast physical changes dimly hinted at in the be-ginning of the book of Jenesis as having preceded the solidification of the globe upon which we dwell. Saturn, too, has of late exhibited indications of the

operation of enormous forces which show that it is in a condition very different from that of the earth. A new belt has appeared near its equator which can be seen with a comparatively small telescope, and which strikngly recalls the appearance, of the belts of its giant rother Jupiter. The astronomers have only just begun the conquest of

Dismissed from the Austrian Army for Not From the London Times. A warm discussion is going on in Vienna ewspapers in connection with the case of an officer re

cently dismissed from the army for refusing to fight a duel. Two young men named Hintner and Morl, both Lieutenants in the Heserve, and both attending lectures Licute hants in the Reserve, and both attention rectives in the University of Graz, met last October at a railway station. Müri made use of some offensive expression which Hintner thought was intended for himself. He saked Moriff it was so, adding that if it was or if the saked Moriff it was so, adding that if it was or if the expression was repeated, he would box his taken said it was intended for another person, and the incident ended. Four weeks later Mori sent his seconds to Hintar calling on him for a written apology and withdrawal of the words, otherwise challenging bim to fight the control of the words. He words the words is sent to be the words. also "refused absolutely to fight a duel, because it was against his religion, against reason, and conscience, and also because duelling was forbilden both by the civil and the military law." Hercupon the matter was brought refere a court of honor, consisting of superior officers of the Fourteenth Army Corps. The decision of this court was "approved" and published on Jan. 12, and simply re-cites that "Josef Hintuer, Lieutenant in the Reserve of the Tyrolese Jager Regiment of the Emperor Franz Josef, is charged with "absolute refusal of a duel, and the sentence is that the accused he deprived of his com-mission and rank." This sentence becomes forthwith

The Morning Journal-One Cent. 102.574 last week, New York's great family paper. vertising only thirty cents per line. Try it - adv.

Be good to yourself for once, if troubled with a lead cough or cold, and use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure remedy for astima, pleurisy, &c., as well as throat com-olantic,—445

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The past seven days with two that are to come have comprised what is called in com-mercial parlance the closing-up week, when the melancholy adjective "last" has been applied to every entertalment that has taken place. The last cotillon, the last meetings of the Friday and Saturday evening dancing classes, the last weddings of the winter have come and gone. On Monday will be the last Patriarchs', and on Tuesday the last grand private ball of the season. Then for a week or two, at least, will early pillows be eagerly sought and hugely enjoyed by youths who for months have been rising up so early and so late going to rest. Then will maidens begin te reckon up conquests, to take account of stock, and to complie their balance sheets of profit and loss. On one side will appear triumphs, successes, gratified vanity, and social victories; on the other weariness, satisty, disappointment, perhaps wounded pride. If weighed in the balance who can tell which would kick the beam? Alas! no one will ever know. maidens' hearts alone can answer, and maidens' tongues most certainly will never speak. Such as it has been, however, the season has lived and died, and has left its mark upon individual life and character, as does every other event which absorbs any portion

of human time, thought, or interest, The cotillon on Wednesday evening at Delmonico's was not only a last, but a late ball, as it was preceded by the wodding of Miss Grace Stebbins and Mr. Chaple, and many of the guests went from one to the other. The hand-some residence of Mr. W. H. Schieffelin, the grandfather of the bride, was pleasantly filled, but not crowded, on the occasion, as Mr. Schieffelin has a dislike for crowds and display; but the dress of the bride was a marvel of taste and elegance, and the lace that she wore finer than cobwebs. The bridesmaids, among whom were Miss Eleanor Jay Schieffelin and Miss Mary Mason Jones, were faultlessly costumed, and

made a striking looking group.

Miss McVickar's marriage to Mr. Andarlese was celebrated on Tuesday, at the old Wright homestead, in Newark, which was built more than sixty years ago by the Democratic Senator of that name, and which his son, Col. E. H. Wright, has recently inherited. The bride was stately and distinguished-looking, and there were several dignitaries present, both ecclesi-

astical and civil. On the same day Miss Isabel Morrell's marriage to Lieut. Kelly was solemnized at Trinity Chapel. A distinguishing feature of the occasion was the naval uniforms of the bridegroom and his best man, as well as of several officers among the guests. The ladies present were almost all those who are known in summer time as the Pequot Colony of New London.

The concert of the Mendelssohn Glee Club on Tuesday evening was not so well attended as usual, and many complaints were made of a falling off in the character and execution of the music. The attractions of the operatic stage during the past winter, to say nothing of the Philharmonic and other instrumental and vocal concerts, however, may account for an indifference on the part of society people to the simpler music of the Mendelssohn Club, and there may be in reality no falling off at all.

It would be difficult to do justice to the charming entertainment given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at last week's meeting of the Thursday Evening Club. The music, which was entirely professional, was of the best, Miss Kellogg and Mr. Rafael Joseffy's planoforts recitals being quite worth a pligrimage to hear. But with so much to catch and delight the eye, even the greatest fanatic could give only a divided attention to sweet sounds. The music room, which was only finished on is doing for Mr. McDonald, and those Democrats who meet you at every step upon the street with the assurance that there is nothing in the name or history of Mr. McDonald to inspire confidence in his party, and everything to repel the independent voter, have no organ in Indianapolis. Further than this, they are offended by the emblazoned declaration that Mr. Hendricks has lost his posmiarity; that his ambition of 1890 was the Delliah that robbed this Samson of his locks, and that in consequence Joe E. McDonald is the man whom the force of circumstances has raised up. Both of those factions are lamentably wrong. In the first place, that Mr. Hendricks could to-day carry more votes in Indiana than any other living man no Democrat will deny. That Mr. McDonald's strength is equal to the strength of his party no Democrat will Mr. English's genius for mathematics believes. the day of the concert, is in itself a "symphony" in white and gold, while the exquisite tapestries, pictures, bronzes, and bric-à-brac are almost bewildering in their profusion. The colossal fireplace and mantel in the great entrance hall, supported by two magnificently carved figures, with "Salve" 'Pax" sculptured on either side, called forth much comment and admiration. The ladies, with a premonition peculiar to feminine minds. scemed to have made a compact to "dress up." not to the occasion, but to the house they were going to, and at no ball this winter has there been a greater display. All were in full even-ing dress, and ropes of black pearls, strings of diamonds, velvets, satins, seed pearl embroideries, whole fronts of allver tissue, and skirts of finest lace met the eye at every turn. It was quite a seene from the "Arabian Nights," and will furnish food for contemplation and con-

versation through all the Lenten season. It is to be hoped, for the sake of those who really wish to see Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt's pictures, that the time of their exhibition may be extended beyond this month. The scene in se neighborhood of Fifty-first street on every Thursday that the gallery has been thrown open to the public has been more like a St. Patrick's day crowd than an assemblage of friends and admirors of art. On Thursday last women in velvets and sealskins were sitting on the broad stone railings determined to get in sooner or later, while four policemen were driving people down the steps, as only a certain number were admitted hourly. The surging crowd of baffled pleasure sockers continued to fight and strive until daylight waned and the hours for admission had expired. Would it not be better to issue tickets salable in some of the down-town shops, the proceeds to be devoted to a charitable object, as a check upon the curiosity of some and an encourage-

ment to the modest taste for art in others. Between two and three hundred Harvard Alumni sat down to the annual banquet at Delmonico's on Thursday evening. The menu was given in Greek. Whether made out by a French cook with 'classical attainments or translated by one of the dignitaries of the occasion was not mentioned on it. The toasts and speeches were not in Greek, however, and were generally good. About 1 o'clock the spirit moved almost every man present to adjourn to the Arion ball, where the Lord of Misrule held high revel till the dawn of day.

A large party of New Yorkers, among whom

were Mr. John H. Draper, Miss Amy Draper, Miss Marie Routh, Miss Constance Schack, Miss Agnes Binsse, Mr. and Mrs. Budolph Schack. Mrs. Frank White, Mr. Reginald Francklyn, and Mr. J. Duane Livingston went on to Philadelphia for the Assembly on Tuesday evening. The ball was a good one, but quite overcrowded, and by no means equal to court balls at London of Vienna, as the good people of the Quaker City seemed to fancy. It is even doubtful whether a New York Assembly might not college it. There was no question about the beauty of the women, however, although their dressing was pronounced dowdy and their style bad. Nevertheless, the quantity of flowers that they carried made the New York belies open their eyes. thirteen superb bouquets having been counted disposed of in various ways about the person of one young lady. Evidently there is more money or more liberality among the beaus is the City of Brotherly Love than there is here and a ball room is better decorated by flowers in the hands of beautiful women than by flowers on the walls or pendent from chandellers.

Photographic likenesses are no longer considered the thing for the rich, the great, or the beautiful either in England or in this country. The old-fashioned ivory painted ministure is now the rage, and if the "counterfelt present ment" is not quite so true to nature as those that the sun makes for us, it leaves the field open for artistic flattery and idealizing. As English artist has lately come over here hoping to paint the belies and beauties of the New World, and some of his miniatures, which are exquisite in taste and execution, were exhibited at Mrs. Edward Woolsey's afternoon reception on Thursday. Husbands and fathers will willingly pay the additional expense of this new style of likeness making, if only because they cannot be readily reproduced and huns up in shop windows.

Another exhibition of amateur theatricals, and again in aid of the Pedestal Fund, will and again in sid of the Fedestal Fund, win take place at Frobisher's Hall on the 29th inst. Mrs. John Sherwood and Mrs. Cornelius Let have the direction, and the play will be "Wos at Last." which, we trust may be prophetic of the ultimate fate of the statue and the success of those who have worked for it.